



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. J. DAVIDSON, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaatste wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) J. DAVIDSON, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812

VOL. I.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1812.

[NO. 3.]

ADVERTENTIE.

Alle de genea die iets te vorderen hebben van, dan wel verschuldigd zyn, aan de Boedels van wylen de Heeren *Andries Hartsinck, Mr. George Fredrik Holmberg de Beckfeld, Jacob Willem Bouwens, Erits van Motman, Hendrik Thierens, Paulus van der Stengh, Jan Hendrik Brasch, Abraham Christiaan Froben, Louis Francois de Rebours, en C. A. Fischer*, gelieven daar van, binnen den tyd van zes weken, gerekeend van den 14 Maart dezes Jaars, opgave te doen ten kantore van den Curator CAPPELHOFF, op de Groote-rivier No. 54.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1812.

The last week having passed without any arrival, affords no intelligence from foreign parts, and the present happy state of this Island, alike exempt from the terrific and destructive convulsions of nature, and from those events which are produced by the violent and unruly passions of mankind, offers, neither in the state of the physical nor moral world any deviation from tranquillity that could help to fill the columns of a News-paper, or gratify the voracious appetite of a gossamer. This quiet order of things, we learn from very good authority, is greatly owing to a measure adopted by the Right Hon. the Governor General during his residence here, the abolition of cock-fighting & of the gaming-houses, which were much frequented by the Chinese and Malays, & the duties on which yielded a considerable revenue to Government. Both those nations are well known to be extravagantly addicted to games of chance; they will stake the last atom of their property, even their wives and children, on the cast of a die, and when all is lost, will, from thirst of vengeance, assail the life of their more fortunate adversary, or in a state of intoxication, run amok, and destroy all that come in their way. The murderer generally falls by the hands of the deceased's friends, and so the feud goes on, perhaps to the extermination of one or both families. Murders from this cause were formerly perpetrated here to the number of two or three daily; whereas only two have occurred during the last three months, a fact which must be heard with pleasure by every lover of his species, and cannot fail to afford a heart-felt satisfaction to the nobleman from whose wise and humane act such a happy consequence has resulted.

In this dearth of fresh matter we have endeavoured to glean some farther amusement for our readers from the papers which the bounty of our friends have placed in our hands.

In one of our subsequent columns is the official account of a gallant action performed on the Coast of Corsica, by the *Pomone*, of 38-guns, Captain BARRIE, *Unité*, of 40-guns, Captain CHAMBERLAYNE, and the *Scout* brig, Captain SHARPE.

We observe announced in the English prints two publications which cannot fail, from the nature of the subjects of which they treat and the known abilities of their authors, to be read with avidity in this country; a sketch of the Political History of India, from the introduction of Mr. Pitt's India Bill, in 1784, to the present time, by COLONEL MALCOLM, and an account of the Kingdom of Nepal, by COLONEL KIRKPATRICK, who was employed on a Mission to that Country in 1793.

List of SHIPS and VESSELS lying in BATAVIA ROADS.

H. M. Ship *Bucephalus*, from Anger.
H. M. Ship *Cornelia*, from ditto.
H. M. Brig *Procris*, from ditto.
H. C.'s Cruiser *Mary Ann*, from ditto.
H. C.'s Cruiser *Teignmouth*.
Brig *Minerva*, Transport, from ditto.
Brig *Olivia*, Transport, from Malacca. Ready to sail.
Spanish Ship *Peau and Religion*, from the Cape of Good Hope.
Ship *Bridgewater*, from Madras, ready to return.
Brig *Lingin*, from Malacca, ready to sail.
Ship *Claudine*, from Bencoolen, bound to Europe, ready to sail.
Schoner *Tyger*, from Madras.
Ship *Lowjee Family*, from Bombay and Goa.
Arab Ship *Candang Russie*, from Palambang.
Brig *Cheerful*, from Bengal and Padang, ready to sail for Penang and Bengal.
Ship *Matilda*, Transport, from Amboyna.
Arab Brig *Saylor Idrose*, from Linga.
Malay Brig *Antony Tumarja*, from Malacca.
Ditto do. *Patalwcair*, from ditto.
American Ship *Pekin*, from Canton.

The station of *Salatiga* having been selected as a cantonment for European troops, the following description of its climate, from the 6th volume of the *Transactions of the Batavian Society of Sciences*, cannot fail to be interesting to our readers. Any remarks tending to confirm or correct this statement, from Gentlemen who now possess the opportunity of personal observation, will be acceptable and meet with due attention.

Remarks on the situation and salubrity of Salatiga.

Salatiga lies nearly in the middle of the Island of Java, both reckoning from East to West, and from South to North; and is situated at the foot of the Mountain called *Marabou*,* or the Hill of *Salatiga*.

The air is there very temperate; the Thermometer, in the day time, seldom rises above 78 degrees, and falls at night under 50°. In the months of July and August, when it sometimes falls, in the clear nights, to 36° or 38°, the old Europeans say they have seen ice here.

The purity of the air, and the South wind which blows from the Mountain, make the place perfectly healthy. There is no day on which it is not clearly seen that the air is purified, in the rainy season by the rain and thunder, and in the fair season by the South and South-east winds, which continually blow on certain times and days. Thus, in the months of January, February and March, it is fine weather in the morning, no wind. About one o'clock comes the rain, with a North or North-west wind, till about five o'clock in the afternoon, when the rain stops till nine in the evening; the weather becoming fine again about eleven or twelve. Sometimes there is a storm for a quarter of an hour, with cold.

In the months of April and May, is fine and pleasant weather; little wind and variable; every two days rain with heavy thunder. In the months of June, July and August, the South and South-east winds blow very strong from eight o'clock in the morning till four or five in the afternoon, especially during the five days from the first quarter after the new moon. When the wind at noon subsides, the sky becomes cloudy and a gentle rain falls; after which it blows less the two following days. But, if the sky is covered, and again in the evening clears up without rain, the wind comes next day much earlier and stronger than usual.

In September, the South-east winds di-

* The name signifies the Mother of all Mountains, so named as being esteemed by the Javanese the highest in the Island.

minish, and there is more rain from time to time. In October, gentle variable winds, more rain and thunder.

In November and December, West-north-west winds; at 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening heavy showers, till mid-night. By accurate observations from day to day, I have found that between the new and full-moon, always through the whole year, the wind for four or five days blows much stronger and longer than in the wane of the moon; and almost always increases with the first quarter, even continuing for a day and a night.

At Sun-rise in the morning, one may see what kind of weather will prevail through the whole day. If the South side of the burning Mountain be covered with little white-clouds, a stronger wind certainly follows. The whiter the clouds appear, and the more they increase, the stronger the wind comes; they remain then without motion. When they begin to move and become somewhat black, the wind subsides, the sky is overcast and rain follows, or continual lightening in the South, without thunder; but then on the following days the wind is much stronger. By these constant winds, which blow over the verdant and cool mountain, *Salatiga* and the neighbouring villages are perfectly healthy: no endemic complaints of any description prevail here; the early and latter parts of the year, dry and rainy seasons produce no change in this respect.

Europeans who have resided here 30 or 40 years, declare they have never been ill, and live even in extreme old age, very healthy and strong. During the two years that I have remained here, I have had no one sick, much less have any died, among 46 Europeans, including women and children. Nobody knows unwholesome food or drink; every one eats and drinks what his heart desires, as provisions are cheap and in the greatest abundance.

Though there is here the finest spring water, the Europeans commonly drink through the whole day butter-milk, of which a quantity is gratuitously distributed to them every morning. In short, they live without the least precaution, as healthy gay and vigorous as could be desired in any part of the world. (Signed) F. VAN BOEKHOLD.

The following lines, coming from the pen of a Country Clergyman, in the North of Scotland, show that, even in the remotest parts of the United Kingdom, the state of public affairs, and the progress of literature in India, are regarded with no common degree of attention.

VERSES,

Suggested by reading in the public prints of Europe, an account of remarkable proficiency, attained in the study of the Chinese language, by some young men in Bengal, under the auspices of the Right Honorable LORD MINTO, Governor General of India.

Ha! who is he,—who, from his ancient course Not Phœbus strives to move, with bootless force,
But who, with peerless glow, achieves the toil, That mortal-daring endless seemed to foil;
Who, wise *Cathay*,* to thy immured lore, Expands o'er India's realm a lusted door,
Exclusive deem'd save to the native sage, Of years prolong'd beyond mild Nestor's age,
Here, full unfolded by their studious strife, To foreign youths long ere their noon of life:
And, art thou he Great MINTO?—Whence the

[charm] That can *Barata*'s youths thus matchless [warm,
And bid them triumph o'er the sage grown [grey
By study, lengthen'd thro' each night & day? As *Rome*'s Great POMPEY 'midst imperial [state,
His faces lower'd at POSSIDONIUS' gate, So the bright ensigns of thy sov'reign rule
Not homage less, that new, transcending [school:
—While from thy voice, which *India*'s realm [obeys,
The gen'rous student drinks his earned praise;

* The ancient name of China.
+ The ancient name of India.

While in his hand, given by thy sceptred hand, The prize is plac'd with look impressive bland;
Like these, Great MINTO, say can aught below Pour thro' aspiring breasts, an equal glow?
Thus centred in the glass the solar rays Thro' the susceptible medium dart a blaze;
And into their own fervor rapid turn, Till each congenial substance wholly burn.
—Warm, generous Youths, soon shall your [letter'd zeal
Flame, nor ignobly, for your country's weal. At *China*'s prayer, shall *India*'s thunders [roar

Against these fleets that dire infest her shore, With soundest exultation asks the muse,
Can *China* to such ally aught refuse? Each cause then vanish'd, that durst once im- [pede,
To *China* see grand embassies proceed; Beams from bright gifts, flash'd on th' Impe- [rial heart

Thro' pleased eyes, a fav'ring glow impart, Whence, *China*'s archives quick are open [thrown,

And all her deep arcana liberal shewn:—Now, now Great MINTO, mines of shining [ore
Sink far in worth beneath thy precious lore; See, thy deep-tutor'd Youths by *China*'s [speech

Seize keen, whatever *China*'s self can teach, Of arts, of commerce, culture, learning, law,
And with proud advice to their country draw: Till gild'd by the spoils, their *India* rise.
Of all terrestrial scenes, the — paradise. But, can bright Phœbus light and fervour [beam,

While in his orb resides no light, or flame? And could'st thou generous MINTO, keen dis- [pease
Of lore this brilliant, glowing influence; If less than Genius' fire transcending bright,
Mix'd in thy soul with peerless, classic light?

Ha! letter'd XENOPHON,—distinguish'd shade, The tribute once to thee by *Græcia* paid
Lo! *India* claims for him, whose every line As yours nectareous, flows too, from the nine.
But while, Great MINTO, by thy matchless [page
Each soul is seiz'd,—who does not plain pre- [sage

That *India*'s splendors shall not be o'ercome, By the Augustan days of ancient *Rome*,
Which, round her letter'd children pour'd a [blaze,
Strong as the beam lent by the Hero's bays. — While *China*'s Monarchs to mild virtues [fire

By dulcet notes drawn from a jewel'd lyre, Hark! fond their lyres a thousand subjects [string,

And strains congenial o'er the empire ring; Strains mellow'd, sweet, tho' bland not want- [ing force,

Proclaiming in their tone their royal source: Thou too, Great MINTO, while supreme you [tower

In taste o'er *India*'s sons, not less than power; While by paternal, fostering regal arts,
Not bodies sole thou sway'st, but ardent [hearts:
Shalt thou no subjects warmly-prone behold Their page to fashion by their ruler's mould?
No: homaging thy style, see thousands fly, Theirs with thy royal diction to ally:
Divining, if their native diction's blaze Tho' flashing lawless, pleases, while it plays,
To witch all lands, how sure must be its claim, With flame subjected to thy Attic flame.

Illustrious MINTO, still, MÆCENAS' bays (Surpass'd by thine,) but partial speak thy [praise.

Tho, while thy hand *Barata*'s sceptre wields Thy person is withheld from martial fields,
All own, Great Man, so mingled in thy frame With patriot-fervour the heroic flame,
That, even in camps untaught didst thou com- [mand,

Who'd fear the banner'd foes of *India*'s land? — Should that dread Vandal's all-englav- [ing aims

Fill *Asia* now, as *Europe* late, with flames, Thou, for thy sceptre with the truncheon [arm'd,

And with the justest indignation warm'd Would'st through the coldest bosom in thy [heart

Such ardour pour,—that India can't be lost. Still—to the Patriot, can th' impartial muse A wreath less than the Hero's crown, refuse? What martial deed that ere the lyre has strung,
Or deathful field in any nation sung,
Can virtues of a nobler cast display
Than mark the course of thy eventful sway?
But—hark!—from *Agran Puttan**—why
[these cries,
These shouts—these dying groans that load
[the skies?
Detested spot! shall ne'er *Britannia* sate
With matchless suff'rings thy infernal hate?
Seem'd it too light atonement to thine ire,
That dungeon'd, sole for their heroic fire,
Britannia's Youths long 'dur'd 'abasements'
[pains,
Worse than the blood-stain'd *feign's* direst
[chains?
Oh! *Agran Puttan*! fell indeed that woe:—
But ah! *Britannia's* tears more painful flow
When brethren marshall'd, against brethren
[stand,
And brother falls, pierc'd by a brothers hand.
Illustrious *Minto*, ere that baneful flame —
Oh! if with winged speed, the voice of fame
Had reach'd thy throne:—relentless tho' it
[rag'd,
Even that fell flame thy presence had assuag'd.
Rapt to *Europa's* shore, where on thy
[tongue
Britannia's list'ning senate raptur'd hung,
Late saw the Muse, like some great river's
[force,
(Which 'whelms opposing bulwarks in its
[course;)
Thy eloquence bear down each rival strain,
And o'er opposing *TOLLYS* powerful reign:
That matchless eloquence, the Muse divines,
Dissuasive heard between the banner'd-lines
Had at the moment of the dread assault,
The lightning lur'd from every pointed bolt;
Entic'd the sabre from each lifted hand,
And in embraces mix'd each hostile band,
— Ah! why then generous *Minto*, did no
[gale
In speaking sighs th' approaching woe fore-
[tell?
Why veil'd in sable did no weeping sky
Pretude in crimson drops the conflict nigh?
Why *Hughly* didst thou roll, thou ocean roar
Between *Calcutta* and yon hapless shore?
Nor more my Muse—while from the rueful
[chance
Boons spring, which *Minto's* glory bright
[advance:
— As when disdaining his appointed bound
Proud *Nile* swells o'er fair *Egyptia's*
[ground;
Some kind celestial influence commands,
His wave not to destroy, but feed the lands:
So when yon mad'ning-martial torrent roll'd
Fierce, o'er each legal mound that once con-
[troul'd,
Like some bland Angel 'midst the ruthless
[scene,
Thou, Generous *Minto*, total chang'dst its
[bane;
The tide which threaten'd *India* with blood
Ireful to whelm, transforming for her good.

* The Indian name for Seringapatam.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta on Monday, the 13th Dec. at St. John's Church, by the Revd. Dr. Ward, Captain G. A. Wetherall, of the Royal Regiment, eldest son of Major General Wetherall, to Miss Denton.

At Madras, in December last, Mr. James Brown, Master of the Veprey Academy, to Miss Emeline Margaret Battle.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 8th Dec. the Lady of Francis Law, Esq. Collector of Barreilly, of a Daughter.

On the 2d November last, Mrs. G. F. Templeton, of a Son.

On Thursday, the 8th Dec. Mrs. H. T. Metcalf, of a Son.

At the Lower Orphan House on the night of the 21st Dec. Mrs. Joseph Harrison, of a Daughter.

On the 12th Dec., the Lady of R. Even, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Muttra, on the 5th Dec. the Lady of Major Houston, of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 7th Dec., the Lady of Lieut. James Veitch, of a Daughter.

At Binapore, on the 5th Dec. the Lady of Lieutenant C. C. Smith, of the European Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 5th Dec. the Lady of Alexander Anstruther, Esq. of a Son.

At Bangalore, on Friday, the 29th November, the Lady of Lieutenant Garrard, of a Daughter.

At Goa, on the 13th November, the Lady of Capt. Donald Macleod, of H. M. 78th Regt. of a Son.

On Wednesday, the 17th November, at the Mount, the Lady of Colonel Robert Bell, of the Artillery, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Cawnpore, on the 10th Dec. Miss Delphine Tyler, sincerely lamented by all her friends and acquaintances. The death of this amiable young Lady was occasioned by an accident which cannot be too generally made known, in order that it may inculcate the propriety of not allowing medicines requiring caution in their use, to come within the reach

of native servants.—The Ayah of Miss Tyler, mistaking a phial of Laudanum, for a medicine that had been ordered to be given at a particular hour, presented the opiate at the appointed time:—it was taken, and the fatal mistake was not discovered till too late to be remedied.
At Meerut, on the 4th Dec., Cornet Daniel Stewart, of H. M. 21st Light Dragoons, much and justly regretted by his relatives and friends.
On the 19th Dec. at Sulkea, Mr. David Moon, assistant in the Salt Golahs.
At Trichinopoly, on the 25th Nov. Captain Robert Duncan, of His Majesty's 2d Bat. 1st (or Royal) Regiment, sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers.
On the 29th November, at Royacottah, Colonel R. M. Strange, beloved in life, and regretted in death, by all who had the happiness to know him.
On board the H. C. ship *Dorsetshire*, at sea, on the 10th Dec. Lieut. Alexander McTavish, of the Bombay Infantry; cut off by a rapid consumption at an untimely age, deeply and deservedly lamented.
At Bombay, Lieutenant George Osborn, late of His Majesty's ship *Akbar*, and Son of Admiral Edward Oliver, R. N. whose amiable disposition, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, particularly by his Brother Officers, who had an opportunity of knowing his real worth; as a sincere friend, and a most promising officer, he is most sincerely and deeply regretted.
The remains of Lieutenant George Osborn were interred on Friday morning, with the military honors agreeable to his rank. The coffin was preceded by a numerous Body of Officers, Seamen and Marines, belonging to the Ships in the Harbour.
Same place, on the 12th Dec. Lieutenant William Percy, of the 1st Grenadier Batt. 1st Regiment of Native Infantry. In the death of this valuable young man, the service has lost an excellent officer and gallant soldier, as in his life he was esteemed by a numerous circle of his Brother Officers, so in his death is he lamented by those intimately acquainted with his merits.
At Futtu Ghur, on the 2d Dec. Captain Goodwin Warner, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry; who though translated to a better world, will ever exist, in the memories of those who knew and experienced his many virtues:—His last moments were those of a pious and truly good christian, for to him the bed of death had no terrors.—As he was beloved in life so is he now lamented, with that Grief which passeth all show!—Peace be unto him!!!
At Calcutta on the 10th Dec. after a lingering and painful illness Mrs. Maria Gonsalves, wife of Mr. Joseph Gonsalves, Clerk in the Police.
On the same day, Miss Sukeas.
At Allahabad, on the 30th Dec. aged 18 years, Acting Ensign George Law, doing duty with the 2d Batt. 2d Regt N. I. a young man of very promising abilities, deeply regretted by his Brother Officers and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

BENGAL EXTRACTS.

From the Asiatic Mirror, Dec. 4.

How vain the project to conquer Spain, must prove, under a wise energetic government, and a proper direction of her resources, may be ascertained from the annexed view, collected from authentic papers, of the loss that Bonaparte has already sustained, during the two or three years of ill managed warfare, carried on by the Spaniards.

Statement of the French forces that have entered Spain, since the year 1807.

In 1807, Infantry,	47,500
Cavalry,	7,120
In 1808, Infantry,	208,300
Cavalry,	36,200
In 1809, Infantry,	41,950
Cavalry,	1,302
In 1810, Infantry,	124,500
Cavalry,	29,434
Total in the 4 years:	
Infantry,	428,280
Cavalry,	73,306
Employed in civil line,	7,000
Guides, &c. &c.	7,500

Grand Total 516,086

Artillery, 820 |

From the 1st of January 1811, to the 1st of March, there had only entered by Bayonne 2000 Infantry and 180 Cavalry. The intended reinforcements for the Peninsula were stopped during these latter months, on account of the threatened hostilities with Russia.

Down to the 26th February, 1811, there had been marched into France, by way of Irun, 42,228 Spaniards, Portuguese, &c. prisoners.

From 1807 to 1811, not more than 53,000 of the French troops returned to France.

Statement of the French Force which entered Portugal.

Before the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the grand total was 105,000 men, deducting 8000 sick.

They lost in the siege of Rodrigo 6,000 men. Regular lost in Estremadura 4,000 men.

Massena entered Portugal with 70,000 men, to which is to be added the 9th corps, which raised his corps to 83,000 men, of all this force 45,000 only returned in April last to Spain.

A number of transports belonging to the Java Expedition, have returned to this Port, within the last week. By these ships the following passengers have returned to Bengal from the Eastward:

- Captain Porteous, of the Marine Regiment, lately commanding at Malacca.
- Mrs. Porteous.
- Lieutenant Sepping.
- Baker.
- Walker.
- Mr. Lawrie, Assistant Surgeon.
- Mr. Bellamy. ditto.

And two Detachment of the Marine Regiment.

A number of French military officers, Prisoners of War, have been brought from Java, on board the *Fort William* and other transports that have lately returned to Bengal. Between one and two hundred of those Officers are now on their parole at Chandernagore, and the neighbourhood of Calcutta, all of whom are to be embarked for Europe as convenient opportunities occur.

The ship *Ganjawa* arrived in the river last week from China, after a tedious passage, having left Macao, on the 10th of October, several days before the departure of the *Caledon*, whose arrival at this port was notified in last Mirror.

The *Ganjawa* left Penang on the 26th ultimo, and has brought Prince of Wales' Island Gazettes to the 23d of last month, but which contain no intelligence likely to interest our Readers.

Governor Seton had not arrived at Prince of Wales' Island on the 26th November.

Lieutenant Colonel Loveday, with a detachment of Bengal Native Infantry, arrived at Prince of Wales' Island on the 31st of October, and relieved the troops lately on duty at that Presidency.

George Caunter, Esq. late Master Attendant at Prince of Wales' Island, embarked from thence on the 26th ultimo, on board the *Ganjawa*, with the view of coming to Bengal, but died on the passage hither.

By the latest accounts from Rangoon, which reach to the 26th of last month, we learn that, according to the advices received there from the seat of the War, the Burmahs had failed in their attempt to oppose the progress of Quoi Burreeng, who had made himself master of the Fort of Arracan, and was in the quiet possession of almost the whole of the province of that name. A Burmah army of between 5 and 6000 men had been assembled and were marching towards Arracan, for the avowed purpose of crushing the rebellion; but this army was so badly appointed, and so inadequate in point of strength to the accomplishment of its object, that it was not believed it would hazard an action with the army of Quoi Burreeng; and the extreme tardiness of its movements manifested evident reluctance to come in contact with the rebels. From the distractions that prevail in the court of Oomaraipoora, and from the unsettled state of the country, there is no immediate prospect of the Burmah government offering any effectual resistance to the further progress of the insurgents.

Accounts were received in town on Friday last, of the loss of the Ship *Princess of Wales*, Captain Welsh, on her passage from Calcutta to Prince of Wales' Island. The following are the particulars received of this loss:—

The *Princess of Wales* quitted her Bengal Pilot, on the 4th of the present month, and continued her course to the South East; in the afternoon of the same day the wind blew strong, and by night had increased to a heavy gale. The ship laboured much and became so leaky that it required the constant exertions of the people to keep the water from gaining upon the pumps; they continued in this way for two days, the leak gradually increasing. On the 3d day, the gale still continuing, the pumps becoming choaked, and the crew worn out by incessant labour, the ship filled with water; and there being no hopes of her remaining afloat for many hours, the boats were got out:—the Commander, Mr. Ferrao the owner of the ship, 5 officers, 16 lascars, four sea-cunnies, and 8 servants went on board the long boat; and the serang with eleven lascars got into the jolly boat:—the boats put off from the ship, and stood to the South West, in the hope of reaching some part of the Coromandel Coast. In about an hour after leaving the ship, and while still in sight, she went down. The wind was still violent and the boats were in imminent danger. Next morning, the jolly boat was not in sight from the long boat; the wind however had abated very considerably, and continued moderate till the 10th, when the land was seen by the people in the long boat, who gained the shore in the course of that day, and landed at Soonaipally, about 40 miles to the Southward of Ganjam, greatly exhausted by the sufferings and privations to which they had been exposed.

No account has been received of the serang and lascars, who were in the jolly boat, but it is supposed that they have made the Coast at some further distance to the Southward.

The *Princess of Wales* had on board a valuable cargo of Opium and piece Goods;

which was insured to the extent of two lacs of rupees.

The *Dispatch*, whose loss was mentioned in last Mirror, foundered in the gale in which the *Princess of Wales* went down.

The *Marquis Wellesley and Dover Castle* experienced the same gale in the northern part of the bay, on their passage from Ceylon, on the 7th and 8th current. It blew with extreme violence for 48 hours, but neither of those ships sustained any injury. The gale appears to have been limited in its scope, and probably extended a very little distance to the southward, as it is not mentioned in any of the accounts that have reached us from the coast.

MADRAS GOVT. GAZETTE. DECEMBER 12, 1811.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Edward Dalby, Master Attendant at Collingapatam.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, November 29, 1811.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following promotions shall take place.

12th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain G. R. Grand to be Major, Captain Lieutenant J. Morgan to be Captain of a company, and Lieutenant J. Smith to be Captain Lieutenant, in succession to Major Vaughan, transferred to the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, dates of commissions the 8th of November, 1811.

Major Grand, having been reported unfit for effective duty, the Governor in Council directs that he be transferred to the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion from the 7th instant, and that the following promotions shall take place.

12th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain E. W. Snow, to be Major, Captain Lieutenant J. Smith to be Captain of a company, and Lieutenant C. Wilson to be Captain Lieutenant, in succession to Major Grand, transferred as above; dates of commission the 8th of November, 1811.

BOMBAY COURIER, NOVEMBER 6, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1811.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to allow Major William Brooke, of the Engineer Corps, to proceed to England on furlough, on his private concerns agreeably to the Regulation.

The Governor in Council will have much pleasure, in bringing to the notice of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the favourable recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief of Major Brooke's merits, as having served the Honorable Company upwards of twenty-eight years with assiduity, zeal, ability and unimpeached integrity.

As deviations appear to have been sanctioned from the established Regulations for the Medical Department, which permit Surgeons of European Regiments to draw for the full strength of corps in India; they settling with the Medical Gentlemen who may occasionally afford Medical aid to detachments in the course of service; the Governor in Council deems it proper to announce that no deviations will in future be admitted of; but the Letter of the Regulation in question is to be strictly adhered to.

EUROPE EXTRACTS.

From the London Gazette, July 9, 1811.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JULY 9.

Letters transmitted by Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, &c.

His Majesty's Ship *Pomone*, off Sagone, May 2, 1811.

Sir—My letter of the 23d ultimo would acquaint you with the intelligence I had received of the enemy's force in Sagone, and that it was my intention, under particular circumstances, to attack them.

I have now the honour to inform you, that on the evening of the 30th I arrived off the Bay, the *Unité* and *Scout* in company—the *Scout* joined in the morning, and Captain Sharpe having very handsomely volunteered his services to take charge of the landing party in the projected attack, I consented to take the *Scout* under my orders. At sunset the *Unité* made the signal for an enemy's frigate at anchor. By day-break on the 1st, the *Pomone* was close off Liamone, and I had the satisfaction to observe the enemy's three ships at anchor in Sagone Bay. It was nearly calm, and the variable winds which prevail at this season having thrown the *Unité* a long way astern, I abandoned my design of attempting to take the tower and battery by surprise; and it was fortunate I did so, for as the day opened we could clearly observe the enemy in full possession of the heights, and ready to to receive us. He appeared to have about 900 regular troops, with their field pieces, &c. and a number of the armed inhabitants; the battery, consisting of four guns and one mortar, presented a more formidable appearance than I expected, and a gun was mounted on the

Martello Tower, above the battery; the three ships were moored within a stone's-throw of the battery, and had each two cables on shore; their broadsides were presented to us. The smallest ship (La Giraffe) hoisted a broad pendant; she appeared to be a sister vessel to the Var, and shewed thirteen guns on each side the main deck. The other ship (La Nourrice) was much larger, and shewed fourteen guns; her lower deck ports were open, but she had no guns in them. The armed ship was partly hid by the Nourrice, so that we could not make out her force.

The Bay is so small, that it was impossible to approach without being exposed to the raking fire of the whole. Notwithstanding their strong position, the crews of each ship came forward in the most noble manner, and volunteered their services to land, or as it was quite calm, even to attack the enemy's ships with the boats. Captains Chamberlayne and Sharpe both agreed with me, that we could do nothing by landing, and it would have been madness to send the boats; however, I signified (by telegraph) that it was my intention to attack as soon as a breeze sprung up. As the calm continued, at half-past five P. M. I gave up all the hopes of the sea breeze, and fearing any longer delay would enable the enemy to increase his force, I determined on towing the ships in. My pen is too feeble to express my admiration of the zealous and spirited conduct of the boats' crews employed on this service. The same zeal animated each ship's company, and by six o'clock, having towed into a position within range of grape, we commenced the action, which lasted without any intermission till about half-past seven, when smoke was observed to issue from the Giraffe; soon after La Nourrice was in a blaze, and the merchantman was set on fire by the brands from La Nourrice; at this time the battery and tower were silenced, and in ten minutes the three ships were completely on fire. I lost no time in towing our ships out of harm's way, where we waited the explosions, which took place in succession. The Giraffe blew up about ten minutes before nine, soon after La Nourrice exploded, and some of her timbers falling on the tower, entirely demolished it, and the sparks set fire to the battery, which also blew up. The object of our attack being thus completely executed, I stood out to sea, to get clear of the wrecks, and to repair our damages. No language of mine can do justice to the gallantry of those I had the honour to command.

I am particularly indebted to Captains Chamberlayne and Sharpe, for their spirited exertions and cordial co-operation throughout the whole of the affair. I am sensible my narrative is already too prolix, but I cannot conclude without assuring you that the officers and crews of the ships behaved with the greatest courage and coolness. The Pomone, from being enabled to choose her station, was, of course, exposed to the brunt of the action, and has consequently suffered most; though considering the enemy's fire and position, our ships have escaped much better than could have been expected. When all conspicuously distinguished themselves, it is impossible to select out individuals; but I should be most shamefully wanting in my duty to my country, and to the merits of a most deserving set of officers, if I were to neglect acquainting you, that I received from them every assistance it was possible to expect. Lieutenant J. W. Gabriel, first of the Pomone, conducted himself with the same spirit and zeal which has uniformly distinguished his conduct. I enclose the Report of the killed, wounded, &c. It is but justice to declare that the enemy kept up a very smart fire, and behaved with great bravery. I can form no opinion of their loss.

I have the honour to be, &c.
Signed ROBERT BARRIE.
Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

P. S. From one of the crew belonging to the Nourrice, who was picked up by the Unité's boat, I am informed that the ships were all deeply laden with ship timber, and that having observed us the preceding day, every preparation was made to give us a warm reception; and that, in addition to the four gun battery, La Nourrice had landed her quarter-deck guns. The regular troops posted on the heights were above two hundred, exclusive of the Marines from the ships and the armed peasantry. La Nourrice he states to be about eleven hundred tons, La Giraffe nine hundred tons, the Merchantman five hundred tons; La Giraffe had about one hundred and forty men, La Nourrice one hundred and sixty men.

A List of killed and wounded men on board His Majesty's ship Pomone, Robert Barrie, Esq. Captain, in action with the Enemy's Ships and Batteries in the Bay of Sagone, May 1, 1811.

KILLED.
William Jones (1), landman.
Edward Sutton, able seaman.
WOUNDED.
George Sibery, yeoman of the sheets, dangerously.
Thomas Holbrook, able seaman, ditto.
John Edwards, ordinary seaman, ditto.
Richard Roach, ordinary seaman, ditto.
Thomas Kelly, private marine, ditto.
James McCull, ordinary seaman, severely.
James Jennett, ordinary seaman, ditto.
William Rich, ordinary seaman, ditto.
Richard Jones, able seaman, ditto.
William Grier, able seaman, ditto.

William Jarvis, able seaman, ditto.
Richard Haines, private marine, ditto.
Barnard Lowry, private marine, ditto.
John Boyall, private marine, ditto.
Thomas Ralph, private marine, slightly.
John Wood, private marine, ditto.
John Evans, private marine, ditto.
John Wood, boy, ditto.
John Milligon, boy, ditto.
Total—2 killed, 19 wounded.
(Signed) JOHN TURNER, Surgeon.
Return of Wounded on board His Majesty's ship Unité in action off the Harbour of Sagone, May 1, 1811.

Mr. Richard Goodridge, Midshipman, slightly wounded.
Thomas M'Bray, Captain of the Foretop and Coxswain to the Barge, slightly wounded.
John. Day, private marine, ditto.
(Signed) JOHN PEGAS, Surgeon.
Return of Wounded on board His Majesty's Sloop Scout, A. R. Sharpe, Esq. Commander, in the Action of the 1st of May, 1811, in the Bay of Sagone, Island of Corsica.
William Neeme, First Lieutenant, severely wounded.
James Stewart (2) Boatswain, slightly wounded.
John Wallace, able seaman, ditto.
(Signed) A. R. SHARPE, Captain.
RICHARD CARTER, Surgeon.

London, July 1.
Letters from the army before Badajoz, dated the 1st of June, state that a body of our brave fellows of different regiments, taken prisoners at the battle of Albuera, nearly 350 in number, which had been confined in a convent fitted up as a prison, contrived to undermine the walls, and so escape. Meeting with some friendly guerillas, they were conducted to the mountains, and hospitably entertained for four days, and then conducted by bye roads to the allied army, where they arrived the 29th of May, and were received with three cheers.

JULY 2.
The following extracts from American Papers, will shew the temper of the people of the United States:—
From the New-York Journal, May 29, 1811.

"The discreet and resolute conduct of Commodore ROGERS, seconded by his brave officers and crew, and exhibited to the heart's content of the British spoiler BINGHAM (it is hoped) will not pass unregarded by the British Ministry. America has borne with every measure of indignity, under a hope that forbearance would finally extort from England that respect and civility, which it is so much the interest of amicable nations to maintain. But the cup of forbearance has been exhausted, and we trust the engagement of the ship President will be the forerunner of a series of honourable and brilliant measures, to drive the blockading frigates from our sea-ports, and to restore the sanctity and dignity of our flag. The foolish man who deprecates this event as the possible prelude to more destructive hostility, exhibits to the world a spirit as mean and grovelling as his heart is destitute of Patriotism. The time has been (& is fast returning) when our national fervour will spurn at the dastard whose bending soul would crouch to a bully, who loads our unoffending Flag with indignity. Now is the day of our deliverance, and from this moment let the rights of the nation be supported.

"If ever the honour of the Country is to be defended—our Citizens released from captivity and preserved from ignominious bondage—let the glorious work of emancipation begin with the chastisement given to the insolent BINGHAM. FOSTER, the British Minister, is hourly expected—his Negotiation will commence under auspices favourable to America—at a moment when the indignation of the people is roused, and the arrogance of a British Pirate is humbled."

From the Aurora, May 27, 1811.
"PHILADELPHIA.—We had expected by the Mails of yesterday to have been able to afford some particulars of the recent action off the Capes of the Chesapeake Bay, but find only a few particulars additional in The New York Evening Post, which we copy.

"The event itself has excited a sensation perfectly decisive of the feelings of the nation. On the subject of our flag and our impressed citizens, not a man of any party (unless a few British Agents, to whom our honour and interests are both objects of anguish) has expressed a sentiment but such as renders credit to Commodore ROGERS, and such as goes to sustain the Government if it will but sustain the rights of the nation and its citizens throughout."

Morning Chronicle, July 20.

Some advices have been received from New-York and Baltimore; from the latter to the date of the 16th ultimo, Great uneasiness prevailed, lest the late affair between the President and the Little Belt

should occasion a war with Great Britain, and it is alledged, that some temper and patience on the part of this country would not only prevent hostilities, but lead to a war between France and the United States.

JULY 4.
SIEGE OF BADAJOZ.
List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, between the 30th of May and the 11th of June.

KILLED.
Major M'Greachy, 11th Regiment (17th Portuguese).
Lieut. Sedgewick, 5th Foot, 2d Battalion.
Lieut. Edmund Hawker, Royal British Artillery.
Lieut. Hunt, Royal Engineers.
Lieut. Westropp, 57th Regt.
Lieut. Hogg, 85th Ditto.
WOUNDED.
Cap. Hatton, Royal Engineers, severely.
Cap. Smellie, 51st Regiment.
Lieut. Forster, Royal Engineers, severely.
Lieut. Westmacott, Royal Staff Corps, ditto.
Lieut. Deardsley, 51st Foot, ditto.
Lieut. Gammeff, 85th ditto, slightly.
Lieut. Grant, ditto, ditto.
Lieut. Hicks, 51st Regt. ditto.
Lieut. Morton, 85th Regt. ditto.
Lieut. Dufief, Chasseurs Britanniques, severely.

MISSING.
Ensign Leslie, 57th Regt. 1st Batt.
Capt. Nixon, 85th Regt.

The following are extracts of private letters received by the Mail:—

LISBON, JUNE 16.
"We raised the siege of Badajoz on the 10th instant, on account of SOULT having been reinforced. Lord WELLINGTON has united all his forces, and I believe, with an intention of meeting the French army before its junction with that of MARMONT, who commands the army of Portugal. It is said this moment that the advanced corps have had an engagement at Almendralejo. All our divisions which were posted in the North, have marched towards the South, in consequence of the movement in the French army."

LINES OF BADAJOZ, JUNE 14.
"All the stores which were at Figuera, near the mouth of the Mondego River, have been ordered to be removed to Lisbon, without delay, for it is now determined to leave the North of Portugal to its fate. In pursuance of this plan, the fortress of Almeida has been destroyed. All the divisions from the North are in full march to join us, and Lord WELLINGTON has taken up a position at Almendralejo, having first secured the Bridge of Merida, thereby placing himself between SOULT and MARMONT, and we expect the account of a most sanguinary battle. We are here observing the movements of the garrison, with about 8,000 men of the 5th division, and I have no doubt as to the result of any battle which Lord WELLINGTON may judge it proper to fight, as better troops never went into any engagement."

LISBON, JUNE 15.
"It is this instant reported that Lord WELLINGTON has surprised a corps of 300 French Cavalry, and taken them prisoners without firing a single shot. It is also said that SOULT, on hearing of the advance of his Lordship, commenced a precipitate retreat. But what admits of no doubt, is, that we have raised the siege of Badajoz, leaving a blockading force of 800⁰ men to watch the enemy. All our forces from the North are in full march to join Lord WELLINGTON, or to remain on the right bank of the Guadiana, should MARMONT threaten to succour Badajoz from that side of the river."

The utmost dispatch is using to accelerate the departure of Admiral Sir JOSEPH YORKE's squadron for the coast of America. Sir JOSEPH has already hoisted his flag (very appropriately on board the Vengeur!) and is expected to sail in a day or two.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.
SELLING GUINEAS.
THE KING versus DE YONGE.

The Court pronounced judgment in this case. Lord ELLENBOROUGH stated, that it was an indictment tried before him at Guildhall, charging the Defendant with exchanging guineas for more than their value by proclamation. He observed, that the same sort of case had been tried before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who had also reserved the case, and as that case was to be argued before the Twelve Judges, the Court of King's Bench had thought it right to suspend giving judgment in the present case until that was fully argued. That case had now been fully argued, and the Judges had taken it into their serious consideration, and they were of opinion, that the offence charged upon the Defendant did not come within the meaning of the Statute upon which he was indicted, and that therefore the judgment must be arrested.—Judgment arrested.

JULY 16.
By two Anhalt Mails we have letters from Petersburg to the 23d, from Carlsham to the 28th June; from Wingo, to the 2d; Stockholm, to the 5th, and Gottenburg, to the 9th instant. The advices from St.

Petersburg are silent as to the probability of War between Russia and France, but those from Gottenburg continue to speak of it with much confidence. The exchange at St. Petersburg had fallen to 13 1-8th. Seventy-eight vessels had arrived in the Russian ports, nearly seventy of which were Americans, direct from the United States, with Coffee, Sugar, Cotton, and other produce, that were obtaining high prices, while the British were excluded from the benefit. The following from Carlsham is very important:—

"CARLSHAM, JUNE 27.
"The Decree of his Danish Majesty declares, that all cargoes with bale goods, belonging to Russian and Danish subjects, shall be confiscated. His Majesty further orders, that such cargoes, if belonging to other nations, those of the North American States alone excepted, are not to leave the kingdom, and the ships having them on board are not to set sail; but if Captains are desirous to depart with their ships in ballast, on the delivery of the cargo to the public guard, the ships shall be given up, and the sails and rudders returned."

In the subsequent part of the letter we have a list of eleven ships, the cargoes of which had been condemned. The names are these: Gustafou Carl and Andreas, Die Tugend, Fortuna, RAHLFF, Master, Fortuna, SHREIVING, ditto, Three Gabroeders, Gueda Verwachling, Augusta, Amelia, Minerva, Providencia. Our accounts from Wingo acquaint us, that those goods which have been sequestered in Sweden, are to continue in the same state until the peace of Europe shall be re-established, with the exception of Danish and Prussian merchandize, which is to be immediately confiscated.

According to these facts, it should appear that the Baltic Governments are, some of them as hostile to each other as they are to Great Britain.

We have the arrival of two ships from the Rio de la Plata, the Margaret and Apollo, and one from Rio Janeiro. Captain ELLIOT, with his schooner, had left the former, and the Narcissus frigate, from Admiral DE COURCY's squadron, was hourly expected. The accounts of the native forces of Buenos Ayres opposed to Monte Video are very incorrect. The Revolutionists have 7,400 troops, including 800 flying artillery, 600 cavalry, and 800 Negroes. They have besides from 3 to 4000 recruits, and some regiments of militia, whose services have been for the present dispensed with. The following we yesterday received from a most satisfactory quarter:—

"By intelligence from Caraccas to the 23d of April we learn, that the General Congress and Executive Authority established in that capital on the 2d of the preceding month, was held in the highest respect not only in the city, but in all the confederated provinces. The news of its installation inspired universal joy, and a determination is every where manifested to resist the dominion of all except the legitimate Sovereign, FERDINAND VII. We also find that General MIRANDA received daily new proofs of the confidence and affection of his countrymen—and this Officer had been invested with the dignified rank of Lieut. General, by the favour of the Government."

JULY 18.
The following is an extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, 15th instant, received by a respectable House in Town:—

"By the Averick, Captain COLLEY, from Norfolk, United States of America, we find neither Mr. PINKNEY nor Mr. FOSTER, had arrived on the 15th ult. By this vessel we hear, that Commodore DECATUR, in the United States frigate, had met his Britannic Majesty's frigate Eurydice, off the Capes of Virginia. They shewed their colours and spoke. While near to each other, a gun from the United States went off by accident! The circumstance was immediately explained to the Commander of the British frigate, who was perfectly satisfied of its being so."

JULY 19.
A Lisbon letter of the 30th ult. states, that Colonel TRANT had left Oporto, and was gone to join his Militia, which in the absence of General SPENCER had been collecting near Almeida. SILVEIRA remained on the Douro, and a detachment from his troops had intercepted a convoy of 10 or 12 waggon, killing and making prisoners 160 Frenchmen. Five thousand of the enemy who had left Asturias, Biscay, and the north of Leon, had arrived at Salamanca, on their way to join SOULT in Estremadura. The Galician armies had followed the steps of the enemy, and Lord WELLINGTON, in consequence of this seasonable activity, had sent his thanks to the Junta of Galicia, and expressed an earnest wish that a prompt and powerful co-operation from the North might contribute to the success of the general cause. Three regiments of infantry and one of

cavalry had arrived, after the short voyage of five days. Provisions of all descriptions were very low in price at Lisbon.—The cavalry subsisted on barley—and oats were unsaleable at 2s. per bushel. The supplies for the army were sent across the Alentejo from St. Ubes to Elvas, where a new chain of posts had been established for the purposes of the Commissariat.

The letters by the Lisbon Mail of yesterday are to the 1st inst. and two of them mention an Expedition from Cadiz, under the orders of General GRAHAM, consisting of about 5000 men, including a Portuguese regiment 1200 strong, which composed a part of the garrison. This force is said to have landed at Ayamonte; and General BLAKE, with about 7000 men, according to the same account, was at Mertola, within the Portuguese boundary, and distant only 40 miles. It is supposed that a junction is to be formed between BLAKE and GRAHAM, for the purpose of surprizing Seville, which, in the avidity to strengthen Soult's army, had only a few troops to preserve subordination in the place.

Our letters lead us to conclude that the French Commander was aware of this movement against Seville. He had extended his rear, and had sent off two detachments in the direction of the Guadalkiver, and this arrangement of the enemy seems to be constructed in some of the letters as a retreat. It is said, that from the swampy and unhealthy situation of his present encampment, as well as from the deficiency of provisions, it is impossible that he can continue with his large army without grievously suffering from epidemic or famine. It is certain that he has made no effort to advance.

The following accounts of the dispatches from Lord WELLINGTON were given by Government yesterday:—

“Lord WELLINGTON was at Quinta de St. Joao.

“Upon the 22d a piquet of the 11th Light Dragoons, commanded by Captain LUTYENS, was surprized by a strong reconnoitring party of the enemy. Another of our piquets, composed of part of the 2d German Hussars, suffered some loss upon this occasion. The steadiness of the Allied Cavalry arrested the advance of the enemy towards Campo Mayor; and they retired without having been able to reconnoitre our position.

“The enemy occupy the country between Badajoz and Merida, and they seem intent upon collecting provisions.

“Don JULIAN SANCHEZ has been very actively employed in the plains of Old Castille, and has succeeded in intercepting a very valuable convoy between Salamanca and Ciudad Rodrigo.

“King JOSEPH's baggage and private property has fallen into the hands of MINA.

BLAKE recrossed the Guadiana near Mertola, and upon the 14th was at Castellejos, marching upon Seville.”

According to private letters of a subsequent date to the above, the French had retired to Talavera, after having reinforced Badajoz with 500 cavalry and 1000 infantry.

General RENEVALLES, the principal Commissary in Asturias, has been arrested, and sent off in a frigate from Coruna to Cadiz. General MAHY had disappeared. On General SANTOCILDES taking the command in Galicia, he remonstrated with MAHY upon the wretched state in which he found the army; the total inactivity of the different classes of Officers, and the misapplication of most of the supplies received from England. High words ensued, and MAHY immediately set out for Ferrol, and nothing has since been heard of him.

An official account, by the Spanish General MINA, of his attack on the French escort on the 25th of May, in the province of Alvalde, and almost at the gates of Vittoria, has been received.

The French consisted of 2000 infantry and 200 dragoons, who were conducting 1100 Spanish prisoners, all of whom were liberated, and a prodigious booty obtained by the gallant Spaniards.

It has been falsely reported that the women who accompanied this escort were killed by the Spaniards, as they were treated with great respect, and were suffered to go where they pleased.

Of the 2000 infantry and 200 cavalry not above one half returned to Vittoria. The loss of the Spaniards was inconsiderable.

The action lasted from eight in the morning till three in the afternoon.

EXTRACT OF AN OFFICIAL LETTER FROM CORUNNA, DATED JULY 3, 1811.

“On the 20th ult. General BONNET arrived in Leon, from Asturias, with his division of 3000 men, which, together with 800 that garrisoned Leon, abandoned that place the same day and marched for Palencia.

“When General SERAS evacuated Astorga, he had 6000 men under his command; his rear-guard, composed of one Lieutenant and 80 men, of the 4th Polish regiment, deserted, and delivered themselves to General SANTOCILDES, with their arms and accoutrements, they have since arrived here. I have also information of 13 Officers with 200 soldiers having deserted from the corps of General SERAS, in Benavente, and who have delivered themselves to the corps of the Galician army, in Puebla de Sanabria, commanded by General PONZE. Two Mamelukes of those which from the body guard of the Duke of ISTRIA, in Valladolid, have deserted with their horses and arms, and arrived here.

“The desertions from the enemy's forces in Leon and Castille have been considerable ever since it has been known that they were destined to reinforce the Army of Portugal.

“In consequence of the late successes of the Gallician (or 6th) army, arms are now much wanted. The possession of Leon and Astorga has enabled General SANTOCILDES greatly to augment his army, and affords, at the same time, much more extensive means of supplying it. I have just received a letter from him, dated Vega de Mager (between Astorga and Leon) 27th June, informing me, that he has got 3000 men who have joined him unarmed, and requesting that number of muskets and accoutrements to be sent in all haste, which I am now dispatching for him.

“I had the honour to mention, in my communication of the 29th ult. the action of 25th May, between the party commanded by MINA, and a French escort, in Puente de Arlaban; I now inclose a translation of the official account of it, with a return of the number of prisoners liberated from the enemy, whom he sent under an escort to Valencia, where they arrived safe.”

The Hebe, Juliana, and Larkins, arrived off Lymington, the 12th July under convoy of his Majesty's ship Owen Glendower, sailed from Bengal the 16th of February; arrived at St. Helena the 11th May; sailed from thence the 18th of that month. The Walmer Castle remained at St. Helena—spoke the Wellesley Castle on the 1st April, going into the Cape, who informed them that the Windham and Ceylon were expected to sail from Port Louis, on the 1st April, for England; spoke the William Pitt, from the Isle of France, off the Sand-heads, on 16th February. The Hamadryad frigate was at St. Helena. Phoenix, Hugh Inglis, Preston, Batavia, Lord Eldon, Astell, Lord Keith, and Diana, were left at Bengal. City of London was proceeding up the River to Bengal.

PASSENGERS PER HEBE.—From Bengal.—Mrs. Slade, Major C. Maxwell, his Majesty's 67th Regiment.

PASSENGERS PER LARKINS.—From Bengal.—Lieut. General and Mrs. St. Leger, Capt. Beatty, Mr. C. Day, Captain Shubrick and two Delamains.

LISBON MAIL.

LISBON, JUNE 30.—Our troops are now entirely on the Alentejo side of the Tagus, our left at Aronches, and their right on the Guadiana, near Jurameuha, and the advance at Campo Mayor. Elvas is occupied by about 600 Portuguese. Blake has advanced into Spain; it is said towards Seville. Soult entered Badajoz on the 20th. His reconnoitring parties advance as far as Elvas.

Last week about 2,500 troops landed here from England. Marmont has not advanced beyond Merida; we have no idea of the intentions or views of either army, but are just as confident of Lord Wellington's superiority as when Massena was flying before him; no sort of uneasiness exists in this country, in short all goes on as well as could be wished; we feel confident of the result.

LISBON, JUNE 25.—Letters from Elvas of the 22d inst. say little, in addition to that communicated by Lord Wellington in his official dispatch. Our army is posted on the right bank of the Guadiana, and that of the enemy on the left of the same river. It made a reconnoitring towards Badajoz, in con-

sequence of which a skirmish took place, in which we made some prisoners.

LISBON, JUNE 28.—Every day the cavalry are disembarked which lately arrived from England. Yesterday some ships and frigates entered, conveying 85 vessels, besides a large convoy which passed to the south of our Bar.

LISBON, JUNE 26.—According to letters received from Galicia the day before yesterday, we are informed of the agreeable intelligence of the French having evacuated the principality of the Asturias. This is the first consequence of Marmont's march from the North to the South of Spain: we hope it will not be the only one.

The Cadiz Gazettes, which we have received to the 16th instant, contain important intelligence from Catalonia and the other Spanish provinces. In Santenha, 4000 English have disembarked to join 4000 of Longa's party, and with 8000 men belonging to Mina, to go to Pamplona. Yesterday a number of English cavalry disembarked.—Discount, 22 per cent.

SEVILLE, MAY 29.—This day arrived here from Des-Portos 500 infantry and 400 sick, which arrived from Estremadura.

MAY 31.—This day an express arrived from Soult, ordering that the troops, provisions and ammunition in this place be sent him.

In the evening set out with an escort of 1,460 infantry and 130 horse of different corps, with many waggons of provisions and ammunition, with orders to pass the Guadalcanal. With this convoy also set out 1,300 infantry, which came from Cordova, and which had remained here by orders from Soult.

In order to assist Soult, who is in want of provisions, &c. this city has been ordered to furnish daily 1520 reals, which it is very little inclined to pay.

JUNE 1.—At three in the morning the Poles which were here, in number 574, marched off; they have been ordered to Utrera, Moron, and Estepa, and to incorporate themselves with the troops from Granada, for the purpose of marching against the Spanish army in Mengibar. The forces which remain in Seville are reduced to some 700 men; in Cartucha, where they were busily occupied the preceding night in mounting cannon, there are about 30.

HELGOLAND, JUNE 22.—This day a Danish cutter, bearing a flag of truce, arrived from Tonaingen, with dispatches from the Danish Government to his Majesty the King of Sweden. She brings intelligence that a considerable body of Saxon troops were on their march to the frontiers of Russian Poland, and were expected to take possession of Warsaw. The troops in Danzig and its suburbs are stated to amount to 20,000, and are busily employed in throwing up fortifications and forming magazines. The ostensible object of such numbers of troops being stationed there, is said to be to resist any attempt that might be made by the English fleet.

JUNE 26.—Arrived to-day his Majesty's frigate Horatio from her cruise off the Ems, and Jahde, without having made any captures, the armed vessels in those rivers being in such situations that it is impossible to attack them with any prospect of success, excepting by gun-boats or vessels of a very small draft of water. The Horatio struck on a reef in coming into the Milk Haven, but was fortunately got off at high water, without sustaining any damages.

JUNE 27.—We have to-day had two arrivals from the coast, but no news.”

SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a Letter from an English Gentleman, at Caracas, to his Friend in London.

“You desire I should give some real information of the state of affairs on this continent. I can assure you, that every thing is going on as well as the Friends of Freedom and Humanity could desire. The public spirit is excellent; and from the glorious 19th of April last, the day which witnessed the fall of the odious tyranny, in which this fine country had been bound for three centuries to the present moment, every thing has been conducted with that temper and moderation which will distinguish the revolution of Caracas from perhaps all others to be found in history. Not a single drop of blood has been shed—no retaliation for long and galling sufferings; and the only punishment I have witnessed has been, that of a man, compelled to walk under the galleys, for expressions against the New Government, which, in other countries, would have suspended him from

the top of it. Even the plottings of the enemies of the liberty of America, have not driven the Government from their moderate line of policy—for though several misled natives of Old Spain, who were settled here, entered some time since into a most horrible conspiracy, for overturning the new Government, and again subjecting America to the cruel yoke of Spain; yet not one of the Conspirators has suffered capital punishment, they being only sentenced to confinement or banishment.—And this lenity is the more distinguished, considering the dreadful example of cruelty which their friends, the natives of Old Spain had given at Quito, where they massacred 500 persons, of all ages and sexes, for being suspected of attachment to the liberty of their native land. It is true, this bloody catastrophe excited, as was to be expected, a strong sensation among the Americans here, who generally demanded from their Government the expulsion of all the natives of old Spain, as a matter of absolute safety for their lives, and the freedom of their country. This desire, however, the Supreme Junta appeased, through its eagerness for moderation and tenderness. But there is a point beyond which forbearance cannot extend; and indeed which it may not be safe to allow it to pass; and such is the rising general state of the public mind among the vast majority of the American people, that if the sanguinary plots of the Spaniards are not discontinued, I cannot answer for the consequences; their expulsion at least will be certain. Thus they hold their own fate in their hands. And as you may be assured the great body of the people here, as also in the kingdom of Grenada, Buenos Ayres, and other parts of South America, as well as in Mexico, are most decidedly resolved to emancipate their long enslaved country from the oppressive yoke of Spain, or perish; not all the force which could be sent from any nation in Europe, in aid of the conspirators on this continent, can prevent it. Nor let it be supposed the Americans labour under the same political and moral disabilities for establishing a free Government, as do the Spaniards: on the contrary, their ideas of popular liberty and civil rights are such, as to mark a great distinction between the two nations. Besides, the press is now at work in many parts, and is operating great and decided effects. Thus, my friend, do not hold too cheap an opinion of our knowledge and resources for establishing the freedom of this continent, such as her rights and interests demand; and no just man would be inclined to deny her. That Government which should calculate otherwise, must infallibly, in the end, find its mistake.

“A new era also has commenced in the arrival of General Miranda. This distinguished American, who has spent so much of his life in exertions for the liberation of his country, landed at La Guayra a few days since—he was received by the Commandant with military honours, and by all classes of citizens with the greatest enthusiasm. A number of persons of distinction went from Caracas to La Guayra, to escort him to his native city; which he entered, followed by a long line of gentlemen on horseback, and surrounded by an immense crowd of the citizens, hailing his return with the same enthusiasm as at La Guayra. The day was particularly fine; and from the number of Ladies at their windows, the different Officers, Civil and Military, dressed in their respective costumes, who formed the cavalcade, together with the considerations of the change of policy that had taken place, excited the most agreeable sensations. The General was mounted on an elegant white charger, richly caparisoned, and carried a bouquet in his hand. The Governor of Caracas, Don Fernando Toro, brother to the Marquis, who is with the Western Army, rode by his side; and about 10 o'clock the whole procession reached the Palace of the Government, when the General dismounted, and was presented to the Supreme Junta; who received him with the same distinguished sentiments of regard and affection as he had met from his fellow citizens from the moment of his arrival. From the palace of the Junta, the cavalcade escorted him to the house of Don Simon Bolivar, late Deputy in London. Here he alighted, and has continued almost ever since to receive the congratulations of all the distinguished persons of this city and surrounding country. The news of his arrival has already spread to a considerable distance; and the people are heard every where to say—“Now General Miranda is arrived, we shall all be united, and our liberty has nothing to fear from its enemies.”

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENYLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said Paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.

GEDRUKT TE BATAVIA BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY OP MOLENYLIET.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wie de nodige inligting omtrent de termen van in tekening en het plaatsen van Advertistementen in gedagte Courant te bekomen zyn—Advertisementen, Nieuwstydningen, Verhandelinge en Poetische Stukken, worden alzo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

De Heeren wien huane Couranten niet op de behooryken tyd ontrangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te wilein informeeeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1812.

POST OFFICE.

In consequence of an accidental omission in the transcript of the order, respecting expresses, sent for the last Gazette, the following amended order is directed to be published.

Very considerable inconvenience and irregularity having hitherto existed in the Post Establishment, from the circumstance of different Officers of Government, dispatching expresses to different parts of the Country, from which the Post Horses have, in many districts, been unnecessarily fatigued and destroyed.

The Hon. the Lieut. Governor is pleased to direct that in future no expresses whatever are to be sent from Batavia, without having the signature of the Lieut. Governor, the Commander of the Forces, or the Secretary to Government, on the envelope; and that no Officer, Civil or Military, is authorized to send an express to Batavia, except under cover to those authorities, nor without business on which it is forwarded is most urgent.

The regular Post which is dispatched twice a week, is considered adequate for the transmission of all official communications.

The word *Cito* on a letter denotes an express.

Two *Citos* are only to be used in cases which require extraordinary dispatch, and

Three *Citos* which is the greatest number any subordinate authority on the Island can use, only to be affixed when the Packet may require the greatest possible dispatch.

Four *Citos* on extraordinary occasions are used by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor exclusively.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DAVIDSON,
Acting Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA,
13th March, 1812. }

POSTWEZEN.

Uithoofde van een toevallige omissie in het afschrift der order nopens de expressen, welke voor de laatste Courant gemaakt was, wordt de ondervolgende verbeterde order bekend gemaakt.

Vele inconvenienten by het Postwezen ontstaan zynde, door dien onderscheidene Gouvernements Dienaren, tot dus verre menigvaldige expressen naar de verschillende gedeelten van het Eiland hebben afgevaardigd, waar door de Postpaarden in menige districten, zonder noodzaak afgemat en bedorven zyn geraakt.

Zoo heeft het Zyne Excellentie, den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur behaagd te bepalen, dat in het vervolg geene expressen hoe ook genaamd, van Batavia zullen mogen worden verzonden, zonder dat de naamteekening van Hooggelovde Zyne Excellentie, die van den Commandant der Militaire magt, of van den Secretaris van het Gouvernement, op het adres zy gesteld, en dat geen Civil of Militair ambtenaar bevoegd zal zyn een expresse naar Batavia te verzenden, ten zy dezelve gericht zyn aan bovengemelde autoriteiten, en de zaak een dringende spoed vereischt.

De ordinaire Post, welke tweemaal des weeks afgaat, als volkomen voldoende beschouwd wordende tot het overbrengen van alle Officiele Communicationen.

Het woord *Cito* op een brief, zal beteekenen een expresse.

Twee *Cito's* zullen alleen gebruikt worden, in gevallen, die een buitengewoone spoed vereischen.

Drie *Cito's*, 't welk het hoogste getal is, dat een ondergeschikt gezag op het Eiland gebruiken mag, zullen eenlyk op brieven geplaatst mogen worden, wanneer dezelve de meest mogelyke spoed vorderen.

Vier *Cito's*, zullen om buiten gewone redene, alleen en by uitsluiting gebruikt mogen worden door Zyne Excellentie, den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, de Luitenant Gouverneur.

J. DAVIDSON, Act. Secr. to Govt.
Batavia
13st Maart 1812. }

